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Government of Maharashtra
Tribal Development Department

Tribal Research & Training Institute,
Maharashtra State, Pune.

**PILOT PROJECT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF
PTG MADIA GOND IN BHAMARAGAD OF
MAHARASHTRA STATE
4TH JUNE 2001**

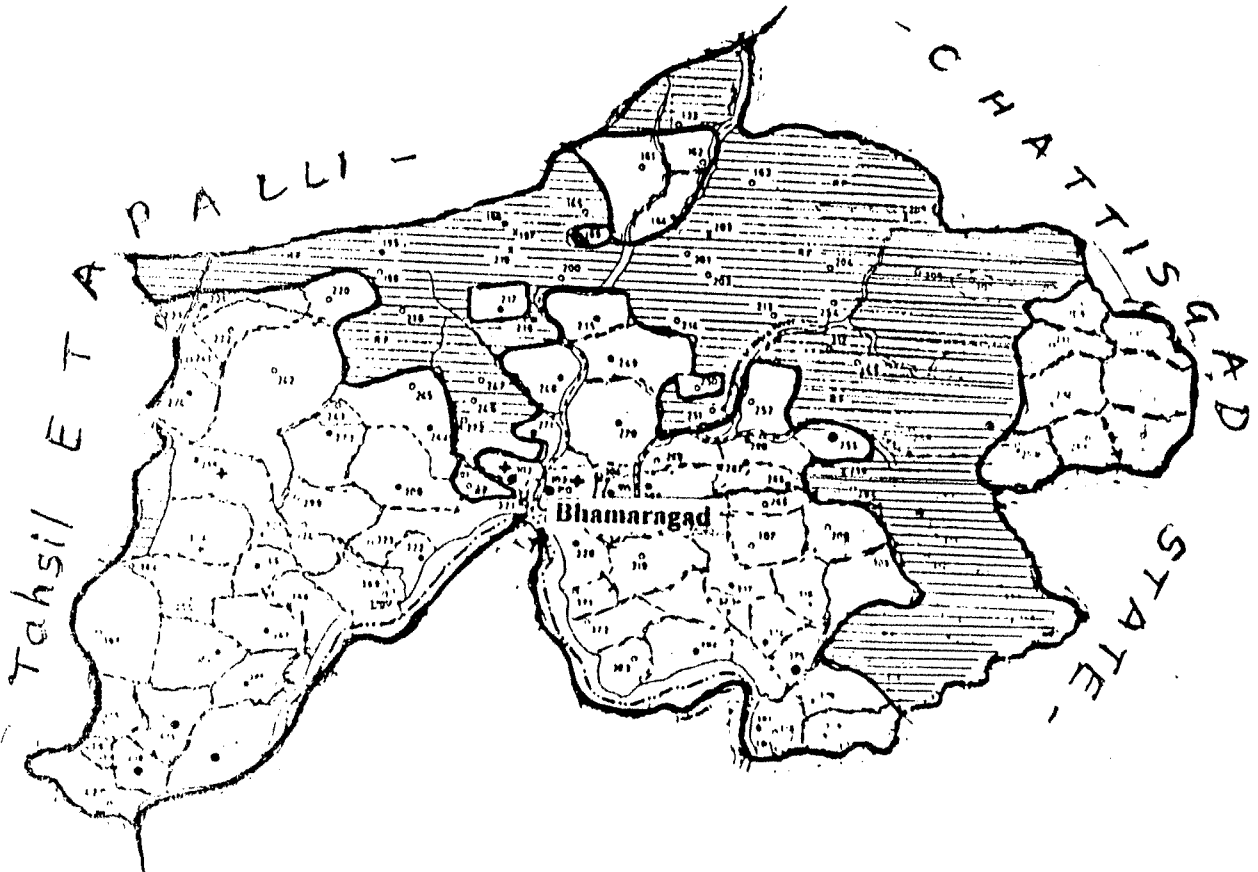


**R.D.Kharosekar
I.A.S.,
Commissioner
Tribal Research & Training Institute
Maharashtra State, Pune.**


TAHSIL - BHAMRAGAD


DISTRICT - GADCHIROLI

MAHARASHTRA STATE



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FOREWORD

The development of the Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) has been a major concern of the Central and State Governments in India. The PTGs., in particular, are highly diseased prone and do not have the required access to basic health facilities, as they are living in difficult, hilly and forest areas. The basic statistical information covering various aspects of their socio-economic conditions, details of demographic characteristics, educational, residential and other relevant information is required for formulation of various schemes for the welfare of the PTGs.

The Tribal Research & Training Institute, Maharashtra State, Pune had undertaken the Bench Mark Survey in the Tribal Sub Plan Area of the Maharashtra State with a view to collect factual information of the socio-economic conditions of the PTGs in the Maharashtra State.

A pilot Project has been prepared on the basis of the information available, covering overall development of the PTG Madia Gond, for one tahsil i.e. Bhamragad of Gadchiroli District, for information, Sir.

Pune-

4.6.2001

R.D.Kharosekar
Commissioner
Tribal Research & Training Institute,
Maharashtra State, Pune.

BASIC INFORMATION

MADIA GOND - PRIMITIVE TRIBAL GROUP
Basic Data of Bhamaragad Tahsil in District Gadchiroli

1	No. of districts in Maharashtra	35
2	Most backward district	Gadchiroli
3	100% population residing in	Rural area
4	Urban area	No urban area
5	Total geographical area	49,688 hect.
6	Area under forest	35006 Hect. (71%)
7	Cultivable area	7000 Hect. (14%)
8	Total general population as per 1991 census	23000
9	Tribal population as per 1991 census	19326
10	Percentage of tribal population to total population	84%
11	No. of general households	5000
12	No. of tribal households	3540
13	Total No. of villages	111 (+ 17 deserted villages)
14	Villages having less than 2000 population	80%
14	Main occupation of households	i) 75% cultivators ii) 21% agricultural and forest labourers iii) 4% services and others
15	Total No. of landholders	2884 (out of 3540 i.e. 81%)
16	Landless labourers	656 (Out of 3540 i.e. 19%)
17	Total No. of marginal farmers	2328 (Out of 2884 i.e. 83%)

Communication status

1	Total No. of villages	111	Percentage
2	No. of villages connected by all wheather roads	24	21%
2	Population covered under all-wheather roads	5800	31%
3	Villages having roads for 8 months (due to no bridges and culverts)	52	47%
4	No. of villages not connected by any type of roads	35	32%

Electricity status

1	Total No. of villages	111
2	No. of Electrified villages	53 (48 percentage) Out of 53 villages in 31 villages (58%) there is no electric supply available. In remaining 22 villages (42%) there is no regular electric supply.
3	No. of non-electrified villages	58 (52 Percentage)

Health

a) Facilities available

1	Rural Hospital	1
2	Primary Health Centre	5
3	Civil Hospital	1
4	Sub Centre	48

b) No. of villages according to distance from any one type of health facility available

Distance group	No.of villages	Percentage
0 km	15	14%
1-5 kms.	34	31%
6-10 kms.	31	28%
11-15 kms.	20	18%
Above 15 kms.	11	9%
Total	111	100%

c) The diseases predominantly available among the Madia Gonds

1	Water born diseases	52%
2	Malaria, TB, skin diseases, Leprosy, sickle cell , jaundice etc.	48%

Education

a) Facilities

1	Total No.of primary schools	72
2	No. of Ashram Schools	11
3	No.of colleges in the tahsil	0

b) Literacy

Literacy rate as per 1991 census			
Discription	Male	Female	Average literacy rate
General	32	12	22
PTG Madia	22	7	15

c) Educational status

Description	Male	Female	Persons
Total No. of persons (above 6 years)	7870 (100%)	7812 (100%)	15682 (100%)
No. of illiterate persons	5947 (76%)	6904 (88%)	128851 (82%)
Educational standard			
Upto IV Standard	1051(13%)	671 (9%)	1722 (11%)
Upto VII Standard	461 (6%)	138 (2%)	599 (4%)
Upto X Standard	319 (4%)	82 (1%)	402 (3%)
Upto XII Standard	87 (1%)	15 (0%)	102 (1%)
ITI and Diploma holders	0 (0%)	2 (0%)	2 (0%)
Graduate and Post Graduate	5 (0%)	0 (0%)	5 (0%)

(As per Bench Mark Survey)

Source of income of households

1	No. of families having income from agricultural land	2884	(81 percentage)
2	Average annual income from agriculture	Rs. 4100/- per family	
3	Average annual income from forest, agricultural labour and others	Rs. 2400/- per family	
5	Total annual income	Rs. 6500 per family	

Irrigation facilities

1	Total no. of landholders	2884	
2	Irrigated landholders	332	(12 percentage)
3	No. of dry landholders	2460	(85 percentage)
5	No. of irrigated and dry landholders	92	(3 percentage)

Income Range

1	Total no. of households	3540	
2	No. of families having income Below Rs.3600 per year	557	(16 percentage)
3	No. of families having income in the range of Rs.3600 to Rs. 7000	2117	(60 percentage)
4	No. of families having income above Rs.7000	866	(24 percentage)

Residential status

a) Ownership of Houses

Total no. of households	3540	
Own houses	3267	(92 percentage)
Indira Awas	122	(4 percentage)
Rented and others	151	(4 percentage)

b) Type of Houses

No. of households	3540	
Huts and huts with Mangalore tiles	3059	(86 percentage)
Pucca houses	481	(14 percentage)

c) Area of Houses

Area upto 200 sq. feet	60% households
Between 201 to 300 sq. feet	22% households
Above 301 sq. feet	18% households

Migration

Migration for six months i.e. from November to May 48% families

Livestock

Position of existing Livestock

Bullocks,	7718
He-buffaloes	3929
Goats, sheeps, pigs	7811
Poultry birds	9435
Milch animals (cows and buffaloes)	3003

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENTAL SCHEMES

MADIA GOND PTG OF MAHARASHTRA

PART - I

AREA DEVELOPMENT APPROACH

I. COMMUNICATION

Bhamragad is one of the most hilly and most inaccessible area. Out of 111 villages only 24 villages are connected by all weather roads. The percentage of coverage of all weather road is 21% only and 31% population only availing the facility of communication throughout the year.

In the 52 villages only seasonal roads are available and during rainy season all these villages are cut-off due to non-availability of bridges/culverts.

The remaining 35 villages are not at all connected by road nor any mode of communication is available.

SUGGESTIONS

(i) In order to connect all the villages by road, the construction of required length of road is 590 kms. whereas at present existing road length is only 212 kms. (36%). Hence development of road length of 378 kms. will have to be undertaken during the period of 5 years.

The villages which are connected by seasonal roads requires construction of bridges and culverts. (Requirement of bridges and culverts is 140)

II. ELECTRICITY

The position of electricity in Bhamragad tahsil is far from satisfactory.

Out of 111 villages, only 53 villages have been electrified. Out of these 53 villages electrified in 31 villages there is no electricity supply available.

In remaining 22 villages electricity supply is not regular.

SUGGESTIONS

i) The construction of 33 KV line station which is pending since 1993 for want of clearance from Forest Department should be expedited.

- ii) For electrification of the entire villages, the construction of 210 kms. High Tension KV line, 200 kms. Low Tension line and 72 transformers needed
- iii) Erection of Power Station in Bhamragad is essential.

III HEALTH

The Madia PTG suffers from many chronic diseases and the most prevalent is water borne disease. Nearly 52 % diseases are water borne diseases and remaining 48 % diseases are skin diseases, leprosy, sickle cell, T.B. etc.

Out of 111 villages, in 64 villages there is no medical facility available within a distance of 10 kms.

SUGGESTIONS

- (a) The present yardstick of sanctioning of the Primary Health Centre on the basis of population is not relevant in PTG areas on account of rough topography, scattered population and lack of transportation facilities.

It is suggested that alongwith population, travel time should also be considered for establishing health institutions.

- (b) Mobile Clinic-cum-Pathological Van be provided,
- (c) Appointment of Health Workers and supply of medical kits to them.

IV DRINKING WATER

During the survey it was noticed that in Bhamragad taluka, 29% villages are having the scarcity of drinking water for 3-4 months only.

SUGGESTIONS

Arrangement of providing of safe drinking water will have to be made to the PTG. Scheme of installations of bore wells should be undertaken.

V EDUCATION

Even though as per the 1991 Census the literacy percentage of Male Tribal Population is 30% and Female Tribal Population is 16%, average is 22%, still in 78 villages of Gadchiroli district Female literacy is 0%; whereas in 30 villages it is less than 5%.

SUGGESTIONS

The scheme of educational complex in low literacy pockets for the tribal women in Bhamragad will have to be considered even though the average literacy of the female in the district is more 10 % as per 1991 Census.

PART - II

BENEFICIARY SCHEMES TO BE PROVIDED FOR THE WELFARE OF MADIA PTG IN GENERAL

(a) **Development of land owned by the Forest Department :**

In Bhamragad tahsil 35006 hectares (71%) area is owned by the Forest Department and the agriculture playing the secondary role. Nearly 75% Madia Families are dependent on the collection of the forest produce. In order to execute the Income Generating Schemes on the Forest Land the following measures are suggested:-

(b) **Construction of small forest lake :**

It is proposed that the construction of small forest lakes will have to be undertaken so that the PTGs residing nearabout will get the employment. Further, after completion of the work, arrangement of fishing will be made and the P.T.Gs. will be given right of fishing for a period of three years. They will be supplied fishing nets, marketing and other facilities at the cost of the Government.

(c) **Tree plantation on the forest land :-**

Most of the P.T.Gs. are unable to meet the basic need in respect of firewood, fodder, timber, fruits etc. from the forest area. Hence, a special programme of social forestry involving massive tree plantation on the forest lands will have to be undertaken with the help of the P.T.G. This will increase the scope of employment and will also provide ecological balance.

(d) **Comprehensive watershed development programme -**

Comprehensive watershed development programmes to be undertaken in forest land covering all conservation, afforestation, minor irrigation, tree plantation etc,

In addition to this drought resistant species can be planted on the forest land so as to generate employment for the P.T.Gs.

(e) **Development of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) :**

Minor Forest Produce is one of the main source of livelihood of P.T.Gs. and under this scheme it is proposed to raise plantation of different species which will yield valuable M.F.P.

Further in this area, erection of units of processing these M.F.Ps. to be undertaken.

(f) **Special development of fodder resources :**

At present the fodder resources in the forest area is totally inadequate to cater to the needs of the cattle population. Hence, the special programme of development of fodder resources towards the larger area will have to be undertaken.

PART - III

INDIVIDUAL BENEFICIARY SCHEMES

In Bhamragad 7000 hectares (14%) land is cultivable land and the number of land holders are 2884. Out of the land holders, 2328 (83%) are marginal farmers and therefore income generating scheme for them will have to be specially designed.

I. **Wadi Project (One Acre Development Project)**

Under the above scheme, the development plan of one acre is being undertaken in which Mango plantation or fruit bearing trees with specific area requirement are being provided by the NGO. Further maintenance, wages and other charges are also included in the scheme and they will be paid to the tribals who are working on their own lands for a period of 5 years. After a period of five years tribals will get income from these fruit bearing trees. During this period all

technical guidance, marketing and other necessary help will be rendered by the NGO. This type of Wadi Project was undertaken in Jawahar Project of Maharashtra with the assistance of BAIF, a NGO, and the results are very promising. This scheme is proposed in PTG.

II. In addition to the above scheme, the following measures are proposed during the year for development of the PTG Madia who are having their own agricultural land .

1. Constructions of wells or bore wells for irrigation purpose
2. Lift irrigation schemes on co-operative basis
3. Schemes to assist Madia farmer to bring them above the poverty line including
 - i) Land development works.
 - ii) Input kits
 - iii) Improved agricultural implements
 - iv) Repairing of old wells and construction of new wells
 - v) Pump sets and pipelines etc. on 100% subsidy basis
4. Plantation of fruit trees on lands belonging to Madias
5. Schemes supply of vegetable seeds to Madia farmers
6. To arrange various type of agricultural training programmes to handle modern farming technique on local language.
7. Special food grain production programme (Rice)
8. Construction of small tanks on natural revulets to improve infiltration and recharging of water source.

PART - IV

SCHEME FOR LANDLESS LABOURERS

In Madia Primitive Tribal Group of Bhamragad area out of 8732 total families, only 7413 families holds agricultural land and the other are agricultural landless workers and they need employment generating scheme. For them the following scheme are proposed :-

- i) Supply of Milch Animals
- ii) Supply of she-goat on 100% subsidy
- iii) Providing of milk route/channel and necessary arrangements for collection of milk centres such as milk vehicles.

- iv) Fish farming in impounded water
- v) Development of Fishery Co-operative Society
- vi) Special Training Programmes for repairs of electric pumps, hand pumps etc.
- vii) Collection of Tendu leaves and establishment of Bidi manufacturing units.
- viii) Collection of Medicinal herbs.
- ix) Providing 100% subsidy to promote tribal art and handicrafts to Madia.

AWARENESS OF THE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The P.T.Gs. are living in difficult terrain facing health hazards, nutritional deficiencies, digestive disorders and problems of development. The present health institutions functioning in the rural and tribal areas pay more attention on curative aspects of tribal health and very less attention is paid towards preventive action and to educate and bring health awareness in the P.T.G. Majority of the P.T.G. are illiterate having superstitious beliefs and they are not aware of the schemes meant for their development. Hence it is necessary to create awareness amongst the P.T.Gs. through audio-visual media.
